

**ASUS<sup>®</sup> AP7500**

Pentium<sup>®</sup> II Corporate Server

# Hardware Reference Guide

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# FCC & DOC Compliance

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## *Federal Communications Commission Statement*

This device complies with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.



**IMPORTANT!** The use of shielded cables for connection of the monitor to the graphics card is required to assure compliance with FCC regulations. Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

## *Canadian Department of Communications Statement*

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

# I. Introduction

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## This Reference Guide

You are reading the AP7500 Hardware Reference Guide. This hardware reference guide provides information and procedures on the various components used in this server. Some components shown in this reference guide are optional and may be individually purchased to complete this server. This guide is intended for experienced users and integrators with hardware knowledge of personal computers. You should also read all documentation and manuals included with this server and with your separately purchased components.

### *Sections*

There are only a few sections in this reference guide as follows:

#### **I. Introduction**

This section gives general and startup information and features for this server.

#### **II. Components**

This is the main section which gives descriptions of each server component.

#### **III. Appendix**

This section gives you additional information to help plan your server.

### *Symbols*

A few symbols are used throughout this guide that you should be aware of to complete certain tasks safely and completely. These symbols indicate the degree of importance of a procedure or information.

 **NOTE:** Tips and information to aid in completing a task.

 **IMPORTANT:** Information that **MUST** be followed in order to complete a task.

 **CAUTION:** Information to prevent damage to the components when trying to complete a task.

 **WARNING:** Information to prevent injury to yourself when trying to complete a task.

# I. Introduction

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## This Server

The AP7500 is a corporate server configured on the ASUS P2B-D2 smart motherboard which uses the 440BX chipset from Intel which supports the Pentium II processor and 100MHz front side bus in order to support even the most complicated server tasks.

## Component Checklist

If assembling this server by yourself, it is important to prepare all the server components before starting. This will save a great deal of time by not having to hunt down components. The following checklist provides a guideline as to the necessary components for a server.

### Standard components

- Chassis: ASUS AS-50 Tower
- Power Supply: Redundant 400W ATX
- Motherboard: ASUS P2B-D2
- CD-ROM Drive: ASUS 40X
- Floppy Drive: 1.44MB
- Cables: Power, IDE, Floppy, 50&68pin SCSI, CD audio cable
- SCSI Terminator: Passive terminator for 68pin SCSI cables.
- User's Manuals: CD-ROM, SCSI, Motherboard, Hardware Guide
- Drivers/Utilities: SCSI, CD-ROM, Motherboard

### Required components (you may purchase from ASUS or from a third party)

- Processor (CPU): (optional Intel Pentium II 233MHz-450MHz)
- Memory Modules: (optional ASUS 16, 32, 64, 128MB SDRAM)
- Hard Disk Drives: (optional 4/9GB Ultra2 or Fast/Ultra-Wide SCSI)

### Optional components (you may purchase from ASUS or from a third party)

- Ethernet Card: (optional ASUS PCI-L101)
- RAID Card: (optional ASUS PCI-DA2100A)



# I. Introduction

## Features

The following are highlights to this server's many features. For additional features and details, read the motherboard User's Manual included with this server package.

- **Processor:** Dual Intel Pentium II processors provide up to 450MHz on each processor for extreme server processing speeds.
- **Memory:** Four DIMM slots with up to 1GB EDO or SDRAM with ECC.
- **Onboard IDE:** Up to 33MB/sec IDE transfer with UltraDMA/33.
- **Chipset:** Intel 440BX supports up to 100MHz front side bus.
- **Onboard VGA:** Onboard S3 Trio64V2/DX with 1-2MB memory.
- **Onboard LAN:** Onboard Intel 10/100Base-TX Fast Ethernet.
- **Onboard SCSI:** Three onboard connectors to independently connect 68-pin Ultra2 SCSI devices, 68-pin Wide-SCSI devices, and 50-pin Narrow-SCSI devices.
- **SCSI Backplane:** Wide-SCSI backplane with remote SCSI ID dip switches and power to support up to 8 wide-SCSI hard disk drives.
- **Redundant Power:** Dual 400W current-sharing power modules provide added life and increased up-time for your server.
- **Device Bays:** Support one floppy, one CD-ROM, two additional fixed devices, and eight hot-swap hard disk drives.
- **Onboard Hardware Monitor:** Provides information for system and processor voltages, fan speed, temperature, chassis intrusion, and provides automatic system restart.
- **SNMP Agent and Intel LDSM:** Provides server monitoring, management, and control.



# I. Introduction

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## Safety and Warning

Observe the following safety instructions any time you are connecting or disconnecting devices to the workstation.



**WARNING:** An electrical outlet that is not correctly wired could place hazardous voltage on metal parts of the system or the devices that attach to the system. It is the responsibility of the customer to ensure that the outlet is correctly wired and grounded to prevent an electrical shock.

Before installing or removing signal cables, ensure that the power cables for the system unit and all attached devices are unplugged.

When adding or removing any additional devices to or from the system, ensure that the power cables for those devices are unplugged before the signal cables are connected. If possible, disconnect all power cables from the existing system before you add a device.

Use one hand, when possible, to connect or disconnect signal cables to prevent a possible shock from touching two surfaces with different electrical potentials.

During an electrical storm, do not connect cables for display stations, printers, telephones, or station protectors for communications lines.

To prevent electrical shock hazard, disconnect the power cable from the electrical outlet before relocating the system.



**WARNING:** This product is equipped with a three-wire power cable and plug for the user's safety. Use the power cable in conjunction with a properly grounded electrical outlet to avoid electrical shock.

### *Static-Sensitive Devices*





**CAUTION:** Motherboards, adapters, and disk drives are sensitive to static electricity discharge. These devices are wrapped in antistatic bags to prevent this damage. Take the following precautions:

- If you have an antistatic wrist strap available, use it while handling the device.
- Do not remove the device from the antistatic bag until you are ready to install the device in the system unit.
- With the device still in its antistatic bag, touch it to a metal frame of the system.
- Grasp cards and boards by the edges. Hold drives by the frame. Avoid touching the solder joints or pins.
- If you need to lay the device down while it is out of the antistatic bag, lay it on the antistatic bag. Before picking it up again, touch the antistatic bag and the metal frame of the system unit at the same time.
- Handle the devices carefully in order to prevent permanent damage.

# I. Introduction

## Tools Required

A few items are needed to install or remove the components in this server.

- Phillips (cross) screwdriver 
- Standard (flat) screwdriver 
- Antistatic wrist strap



## Preparation

1. Unpack your server, do not connect the power cord.



**IMPORTANT:** Most servers use an AT power supply that has a fixed ON and OFF switch located on the front. This server uses an ATX power supply that is normally OFF until an electrical signal is given to the power supply through a *momentary* switch located on the front of the server. There is always a standby power in the power supply in order for ATX power supply features to work, and therefore removing the power cord is necessary to prevent electrical shocks when working on the server components.

2. Unlock the padlock if one is used. This server is equipped with a lockable panel to prevent unauthorized access. Open the side panel.
3. Install final server components such as CPU, Memory, Hard Disk Drives, expansion cards. Use this hardware reference guide along with your motherboard manual in order to make these installations.
4. Connect a Keyboard and Mouse (purchased separately)
5. Connect a VGA-compatible monitor (purchased separately)
6. Connect a printer to the parallel port if desired.
7. Connect server to network (an optional network card is needed)



**WARNING:** To prevent electrical shock or fire, be sure not to plug telecommunications/telephone cables into the network RJ45 connector in the server if one is installed.

8. Set the power supply input voltage to either 115V for 110V-120V areas or 130V for 120V-140V areas.



**CAUTION:** The voltage must be set correctly or damage may occur.

9. Connect the included power cord to the server's power supply.
10. Connect the server to a grounded (three pronged) AC power source such as a UPS or power strip (preferably with surge protection).

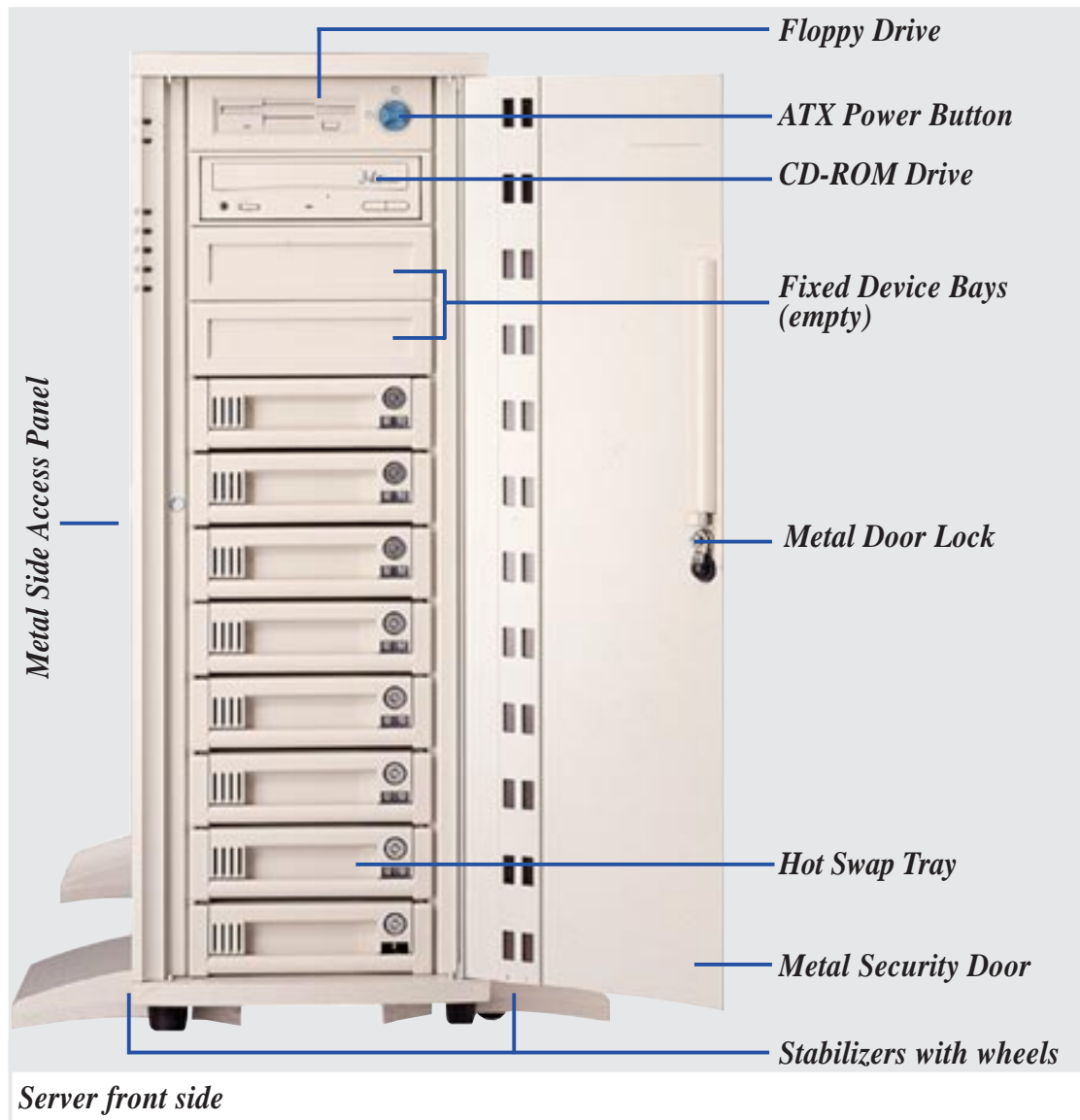


**WARNING:** This server is designed for connection to a grounded (earthed) outlet. To reduce the risk of electrical shock or damage to your server, do not bypass the grounding plug.

## II. System Components

### Server Front Side

The front side of the server is provided to show the front exterior components of this server. The chassis is made of strong rust-resistant metal and covered with a protective ivory surfacing.

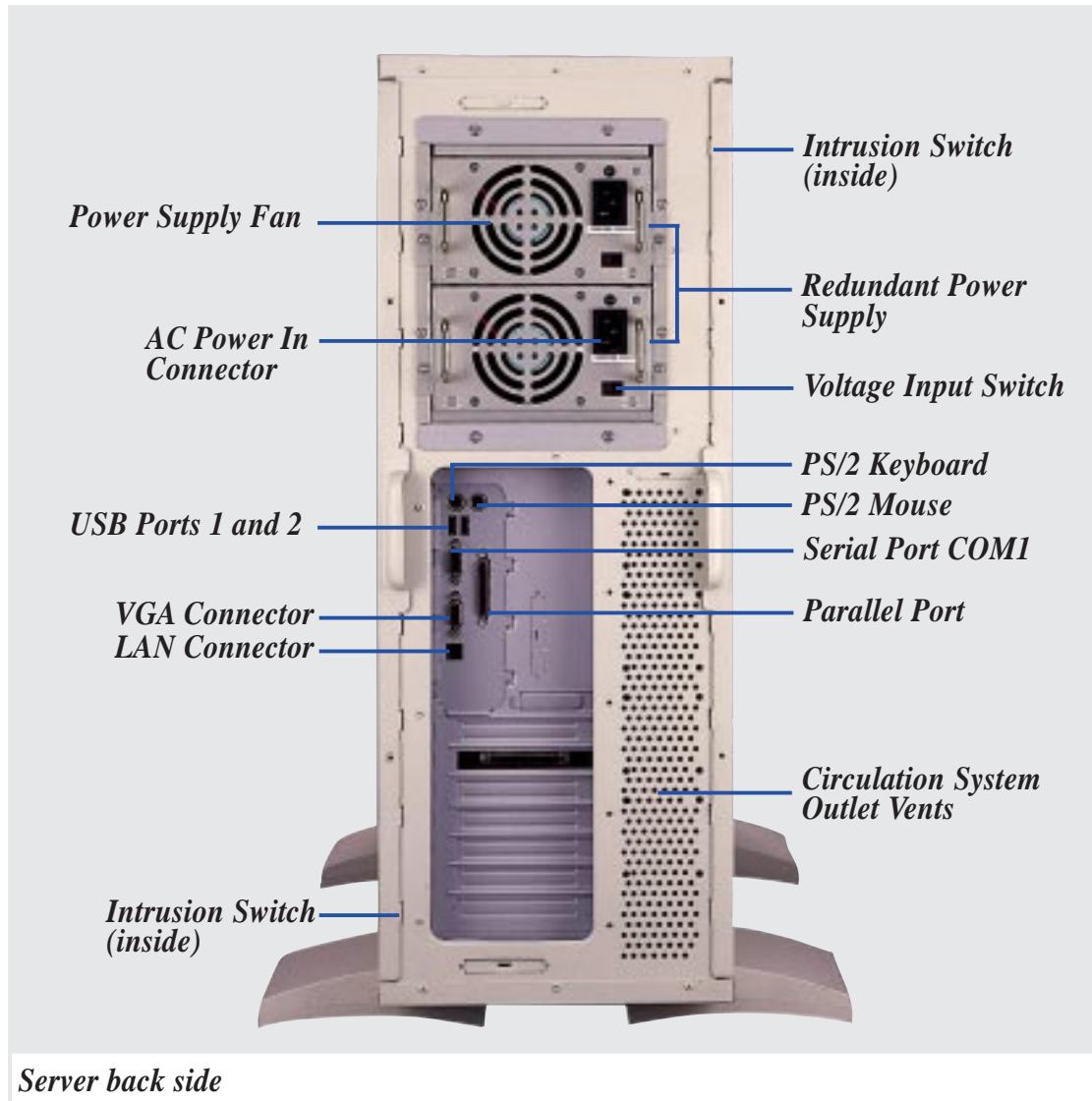


**WARNING:** Always remove the power cord when working on the server internal components to prevent electrical shocks or damage to electrical components. ATX power supplies that are plugged into an AC outlet always have standby power even when the server is powered OFF.

## II. System Components

### Server Back Side

The back side of the server is provided to show the back exterior components of this server.



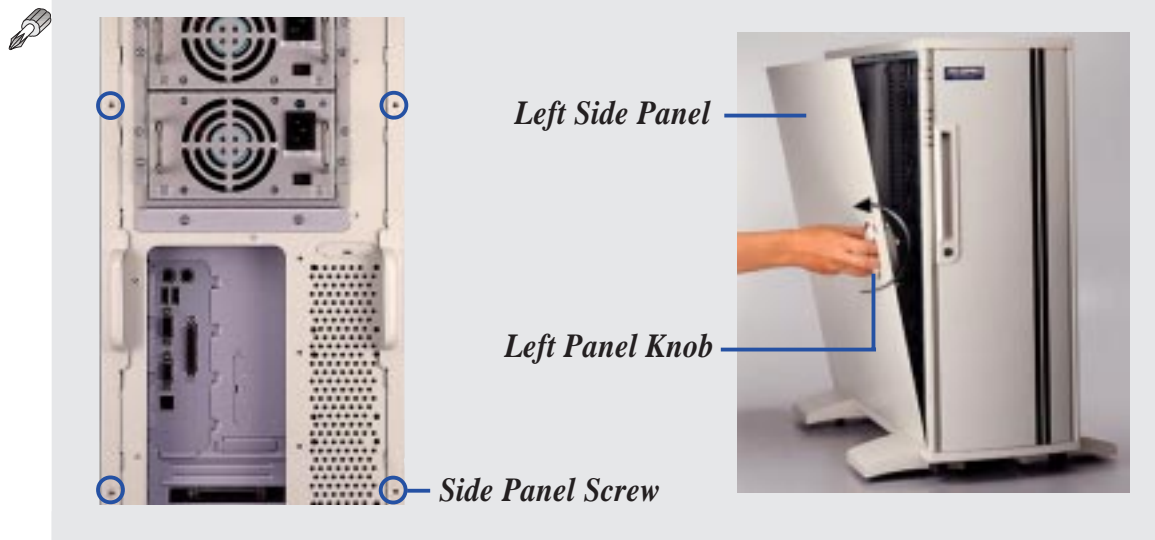
### Chassis Security

To protect the server chassis from unauthorized intrusion, the chassis side panels and front panel can be locked with the built-in keylock. Chassis intrusion switches can be connected to the motherboard's "chassis" connector to allow monitoring of the chassis side panels' open/close status. If either one or both of the side panels are opened, the motherboard's onboard hardware monitor can provide alerting and logging with the provided management software.

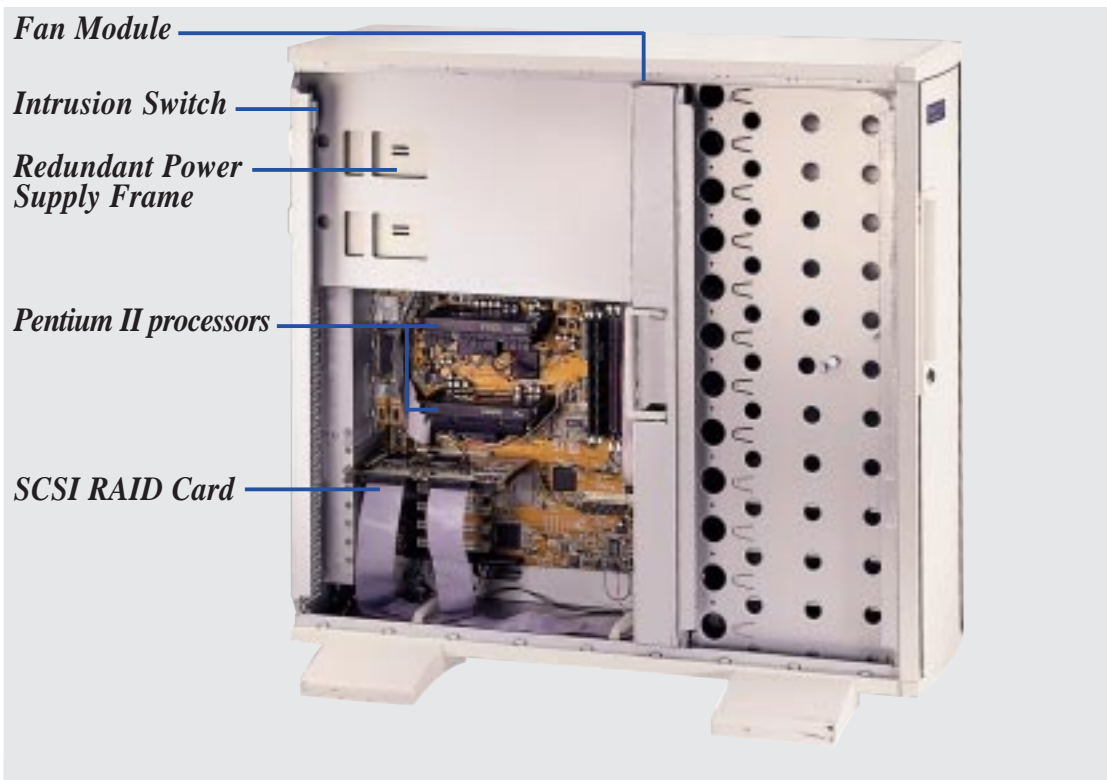
## II. System Components

### Chassis Panels

There are two identical side panels on the chassis, one on each side. Each panel is secured by two screws on the back of the server (circled below) and also by a CAM. The CAM has a rotating knob with its own keylock. Turn the knob counterclockwise to release and clockwise to secure. The keylock can be used to keep the knob from being turned by unauthorized people.



*Left side panel*



*Server left side*

## II. System Components

### Circulation System

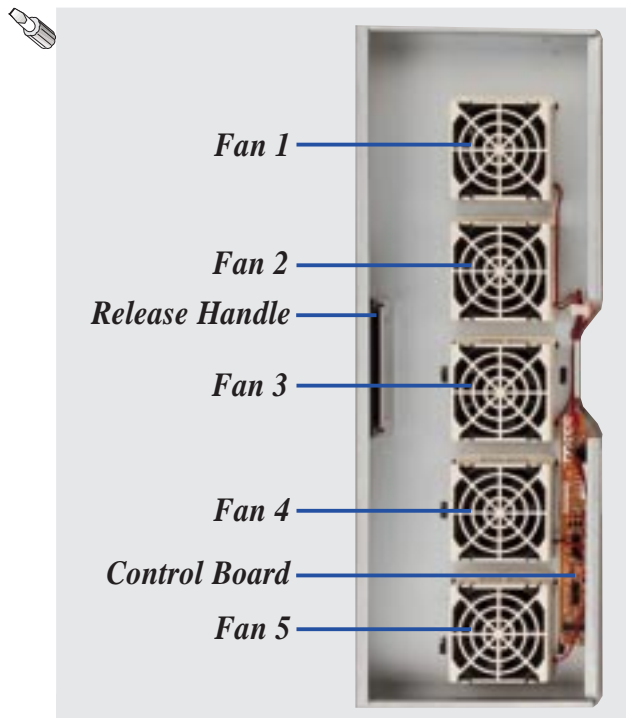
The server's air circulation system is comprised of five 3 inch (8 cm) fans mounted on a metal fan module. The circulation system cools the hard disk drives by bringing fresh air in from the front and forcing the hot air out through the back. It is important to keep the air surrounding the hard disk drives below 122°F (50°C) to prevent hard disk failures.

### Fan Replacement

The fan module can be removed by pulling the handle and inserted by pushing. The handle must be in the out position to insert the fan module. The individual fans are secured by two clips and two hooks. To release these clips, use a screw driver to push these clips in and then slide the fan out. If an individual fan fails, remove the fan and send it back to the vendor for replacement. If all five fans fail, it may be that the fan control board needs replacing, remove the control board and send it back to your vendor for replacement.



Removing or inserting the fan module



Fan module



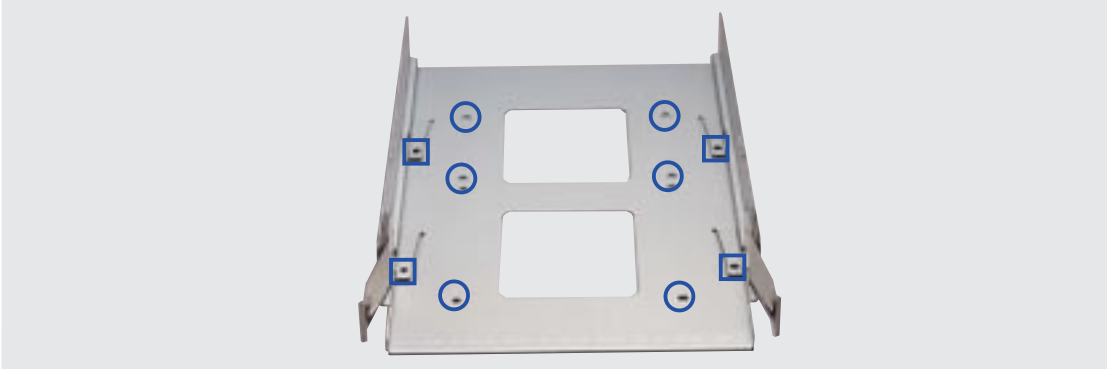
When replacing fans, be sure that the fan rotations are in the same direction. Use the manufacturer's sticker on one side of the fan as a reference as to the correct side. Air flows from the front of the server to the rear.

Fan removal (module's reverse side)

## II. System Components

### Fixed Storage Device Tray

Internal fixed storage devices are mounted on removable trays. There are four available, one for a floppy device and another three for full-size devices. There are six screws provided (as circled) for mounting a 4 inch device such as a floppy or hard disk drive. Four screws are provided (as boxed) for mounting a 6 inch device such as a CD-ROM or tape drive.



*Fixed storage device tray*

### Fixed Device Bay Cover Clips

The device bay panel is held by two plastic clips on each side. Press these clips in with a screwdriver to release.



*Removing the device bay cover clips*

### Fixed Device Bay Cover

After releasing the device bay cover clips, pry the cover away from the chassis using a screw driver from the front.



*Removing the device bay cover*



## II. System Components

### Fixed Storage Devices

#### *Floppy Drive and CD-ROM*

The floppy drive fits in the topmost bay along with the power button. A CD-ROM can fit into either the second, third, or fourth bay from the top. A metal clip on each side of the device tray secures the tray in place. Press inward to release the clips. The tray slides in or out on the side rails.



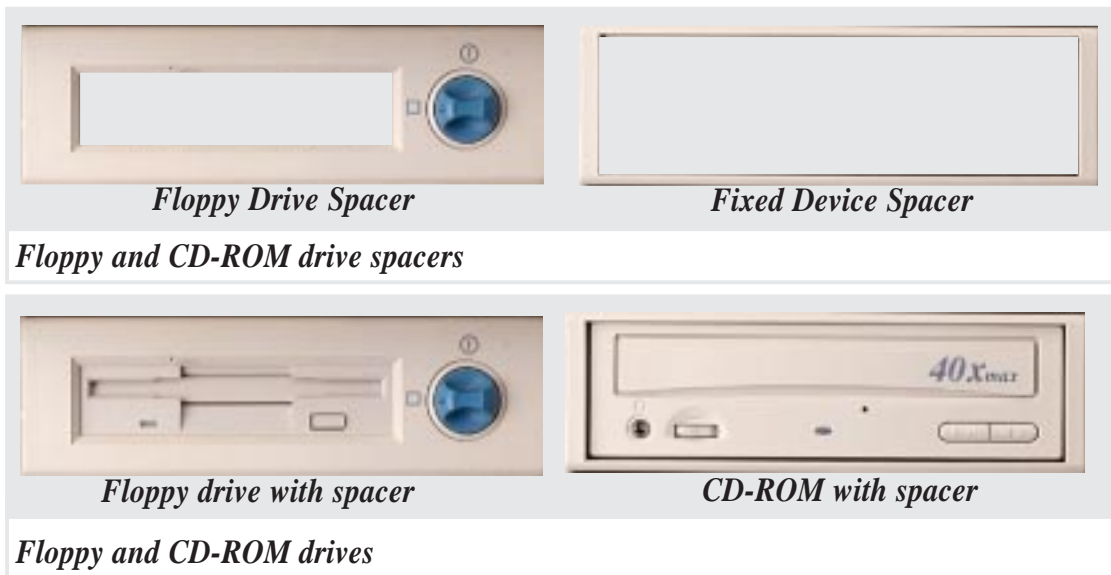
**IMPORTANT:** If using an IDE hard disk drive in this large chassis, it is recommended that only *one* is installed and with the shortest IDE cable possible. Long IDE cables will cause poor signal. Select “...PIO/DMA Mode : 3/1” in BIOS CHIPSET FEATURES SETUP for a more stable IDE operation.



*Removing a floppy or CD-ROM drive*

#### *Floppy Drive and Storage Device Spacers*

Spacers are required for cosmetics only. A floppy drive spacer is used to cover the floppy drive and power button. A standard storage device spacer is used to cover the CD-ROM, tape drive, or additional CD-ROMs. You should purchase an extra spacer for each storage device.



*Floppy Drive Spacer*

*Fixed Device Spacer*

*Floppy and CD-ROM drive spacers*

*Floppy drive with spacer*

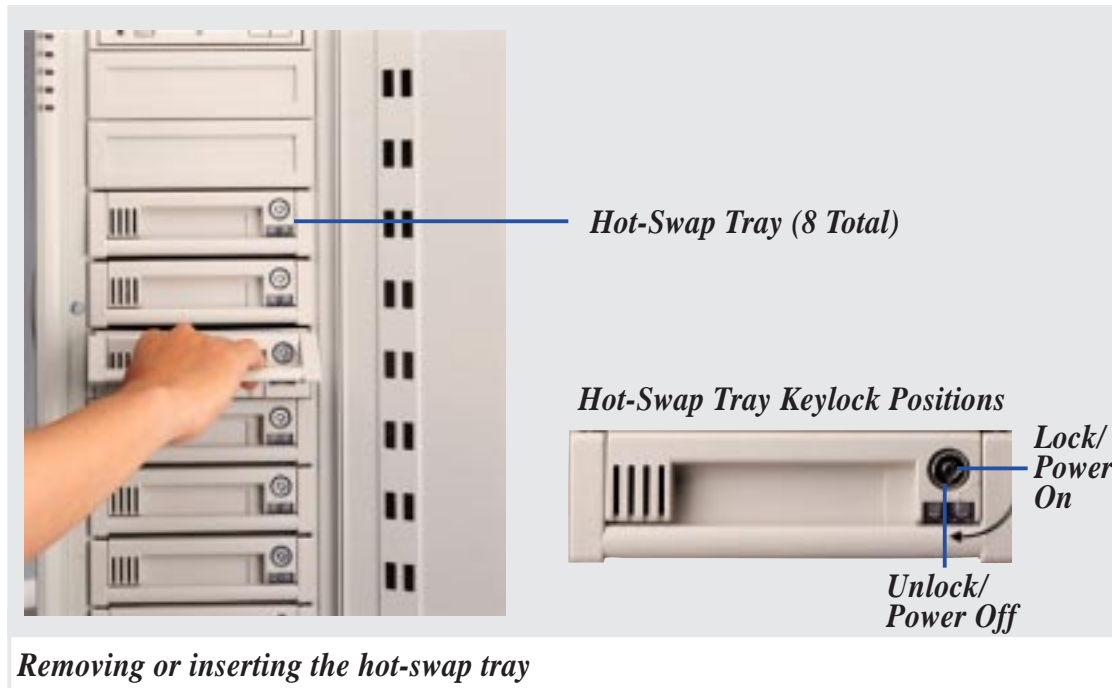
*CD-ROM with spacer*

*Floppy and CD-ROM drives*

## II. System Components

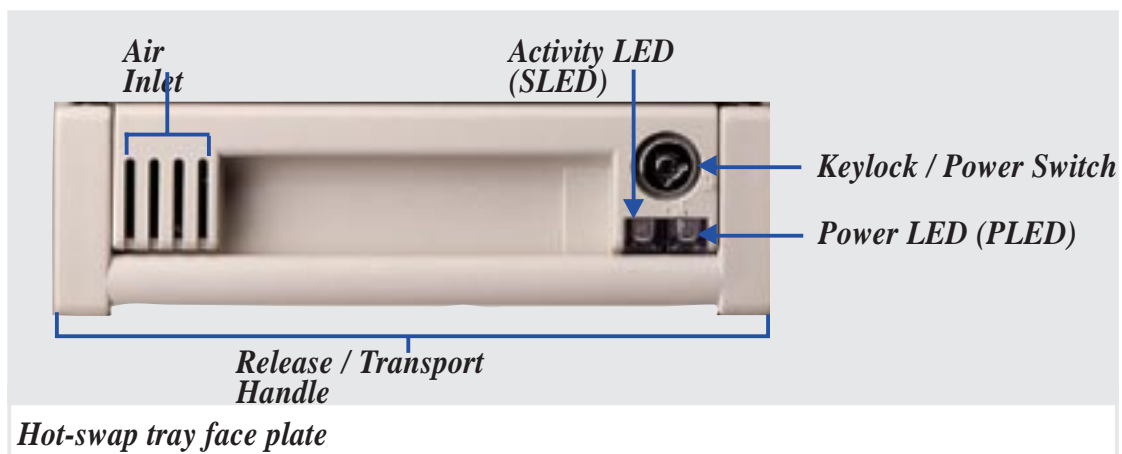
### Hot-Swap Trays

Maximum uptime in a server requires devices that can be easily replaced or “swapped.” The main hard disks are mounted in internal hot-swap trays for easy replacement. To remove the tray, unlock the tray and pull on the handle. A lock secures the handle and switches on or off the power to the hard drive.



### Hot-Swap Tray Interface

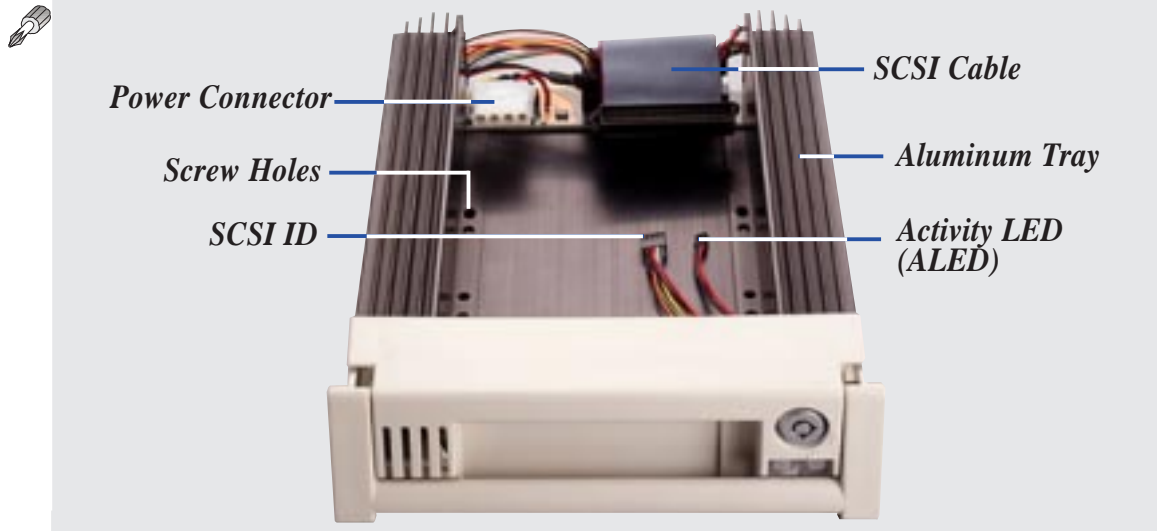
The front of the hot-swap tray provides a keylock in order to switch the power on, which also locks the handle, and switch the power off, which also releases the handle. Two LEDs provide information on the power and activity status of the hard disk drive. When power is received by the hot-swap tray’s connector board, the power LED will light. When data is written or read to or from the contained hard disk drive, the activity LED will flash proportional to the amount of data transferred.



# II. System Components

## Hot-Swap Tray Usage

Each hot-swap tray provides an aluminum carrier for a single SCSI hard disk drive with a maximum height of 1 5/8 inch, width of 4 inches, and length of 6 inches. The aluminum tray provides protection and maximum heat dissipation for almost all types of high speed SCSI disk drives. The provided cables and wires connect to the SCSI hard disk drive and screws are needed to secure the tray to the bottom of the SCSI hard disk drive.



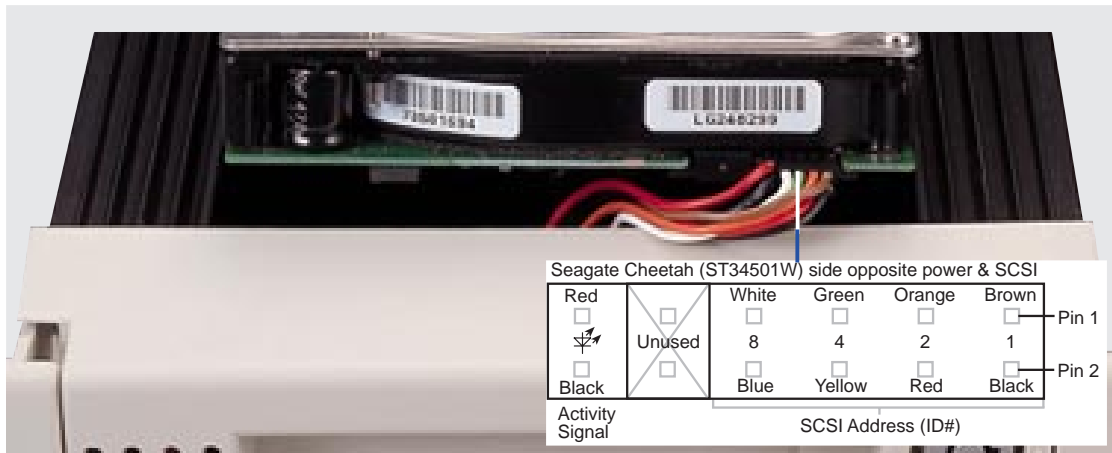
*Hot-swap tray and its connectors*

II. Components  
Hot-Swap Tray

## Hot-Swap Tray Front Connections

The hot-swap tray provides wires for connecting the activity LED, power LED, SCSI ID, power, and SCSI signal. Connect the 8 pin connector to the SCSI Address pins according to the colors shown. Connect the 2 pin connector to the activity signal pins according to the colors shown.

**IMPORTANT:** The following is only an example. Always consult your hard disk drive documentation or labels for the exact wiring specific to your hard disk drive make and model.

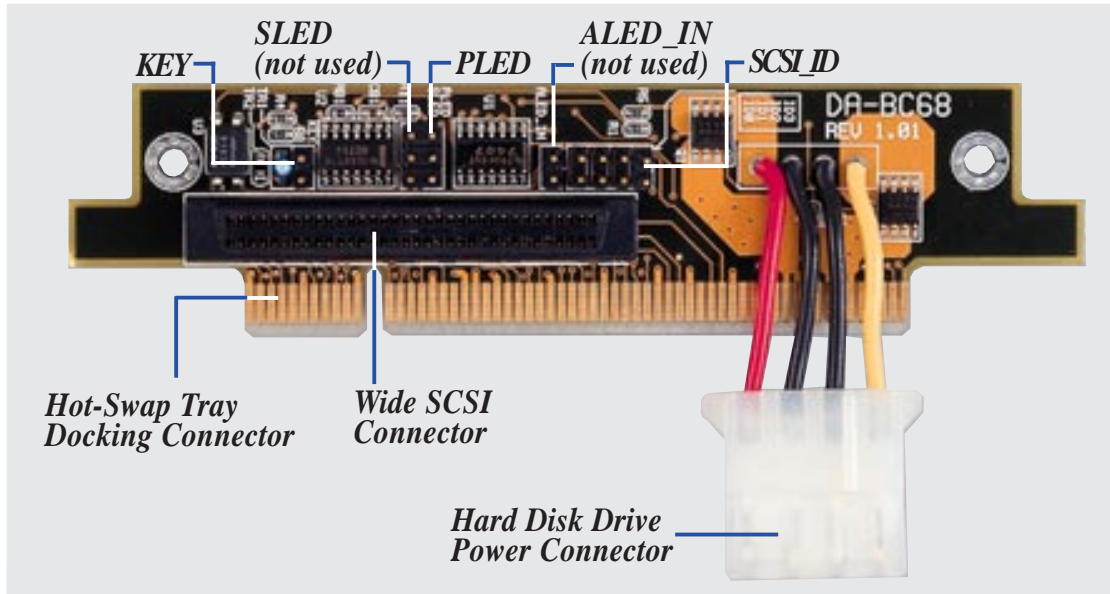


*Hot-swap tray SCSI ID & activity LED wires connected (Seagate HD)*

## II. System Components

### Hot-Swap Tray Connector Board

The connector board is mounted on the hot-swap tray to interface with the SCSI backplane in the chassis. The connector board combines all the signal and power into one docking connector for a simple hot-swap unit.



*Hot-swap tray connector board parts*

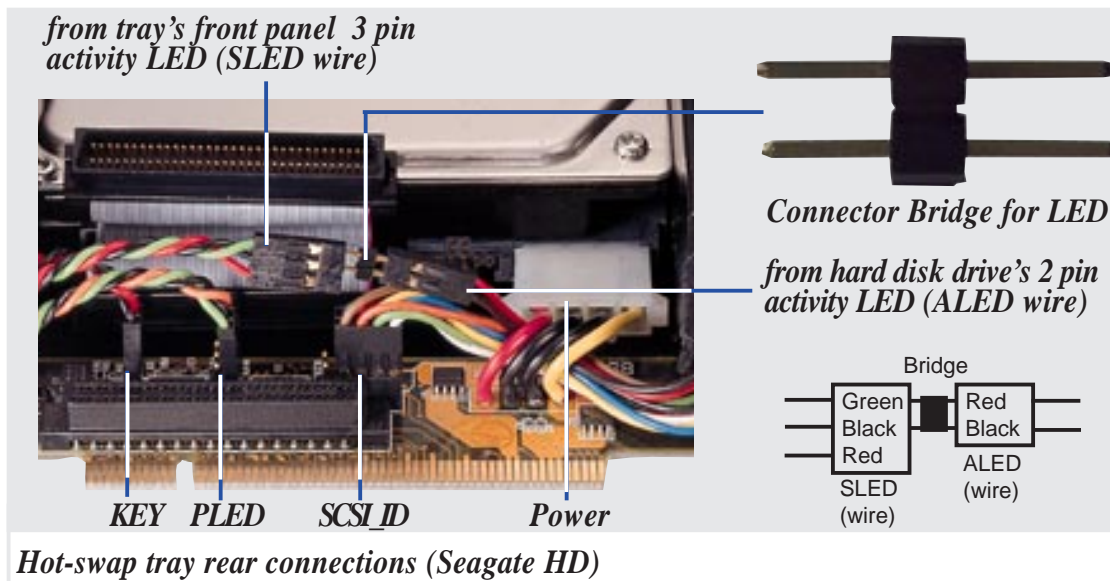
### Hot-Swap Tray Rear Connections

**KEY:** These 2 pins connect to the keylock on the tray's front panel to turn on and off the drive's power.

**PLED:** These 2 pins connect to the power LED on the tray's front panel to show when the connector board receives power.

**SCSI\_ID:** These 8 pins connect to the hard disk drive's SCSI address pins to set the SCSI ID number of the hard disk drive.

**SLED & ALED:** These two wires are connected as illustrated below.



*Hot-swap tray rear connections (Seagate HD)*

## II. System Components

### *Motherboard Securing*

Remove the fan module before installing or removing the motherboard. All screws are necessary to provide the needed stabilization to support all the motherboard expansion cards used in a server.

### *Spacer Mounts*

These spacers are used to give added support to the motherboard. Make sure that these are placed in the screw mount locations shown here for the P2B-D2 motherboard, do not place them in other locations or else damage may occur to the motherboard.



*Installed P2B-D2 motherboard*



*Spacer Mount  
(four required)*

*Motherboard spacer mounts*

## II. System Components

### SCSI Backplane

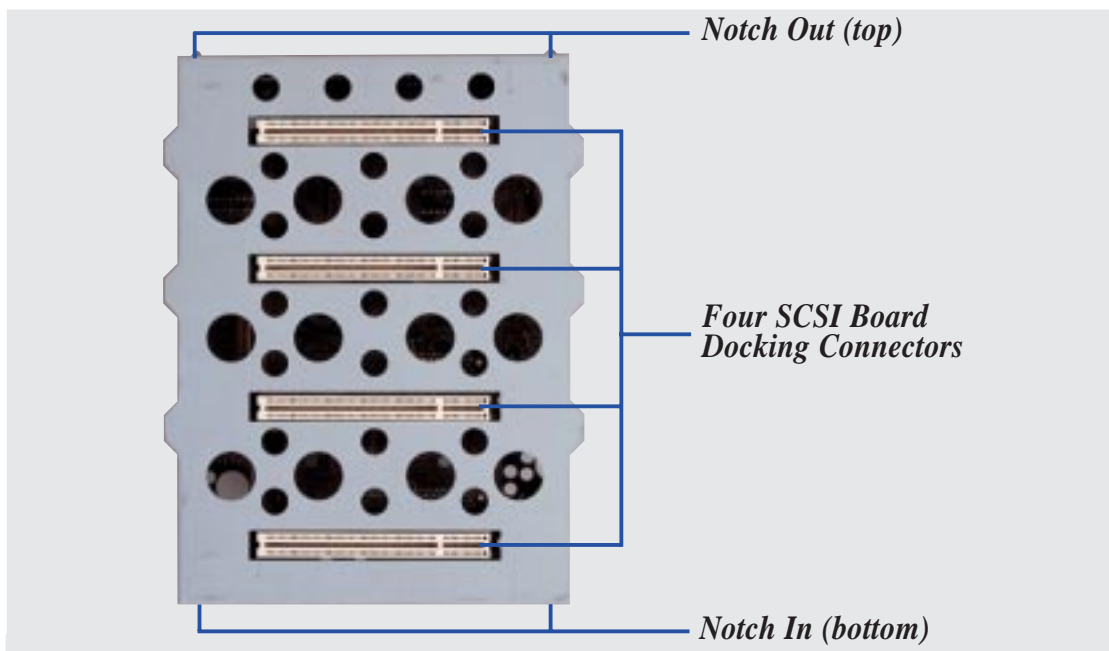
The SCSI backplane of this server is comprised of two SCSI boards with a Wide-SCSI connector, power input, and SCSI ID dip switches on each SCSI board. This configuration allows Wide-SCSI hard disk drives to be docked into the server using a common connector. The female end is located on the SCSI board, while the male end is located on the hot-swap tray.

### SCSI Board Placement

There are three screws on each side of the SCSI board. Both sides of the cabinet side panels must be removed to access these screws. Please note that notches on the top and bottom of the SCSI board must be placed as shown in order to properly seat the SCSI boards into the chassis. The SCSI board will only fit in one orientation but may be interchanged between the top and bottom half. Be aware of the SCSI ID setting of each SCSI board.



*SCSI board placement*

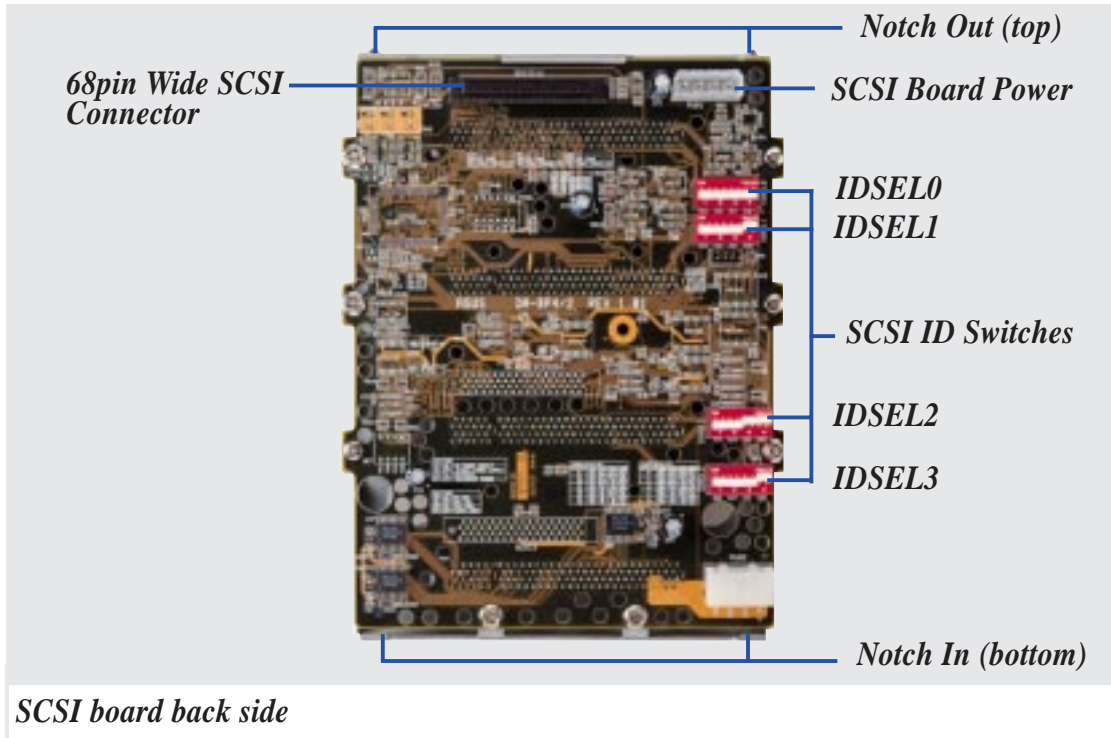


*SCSI board front side*

# II. System Components

## SCSI ID Setting

SCSI ID settings are made through DIP switches located on the SCSI board. Each SCSI board IDSEL switch has default settings as labeled below. The default settings were set for use with a 2-channel SCSI card. Each channel may repeat the SCSI ID numbers of another channel. Make sure that each IDSEL switch (on each channel) has its own unique setting if making changes to these switches. See next page for more information on SCSI ID settings.



II. Components  
SCSI ID Setting

## SCSI ID Dip Switches

The following illustrates the different possibilities using the dip switches.



# II. System Components

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## SCSI Information

### *SCSI Connections*

Your server can support up to 15 user installed single-ended SCSI devices. Be sure to include both internal and external SCSI devices in your device setup. Each SCSI device (both internal and external) must have a unique address (or SCSI ID). Check your SCSI device documentation for instructions. Be sure to record all SCSI addresses so that you can prevent SCSI address conflicts.

### *SCSI Termination*

SCSI devices are connected together in a “chain” by cables. Internal devices connect to the motherboard with a 50 pin or 68 pin flat ribbon cable. External SCSI devices may be connected using an external SCSI connector or SCSI card with an external connector. If there are more than one internal or external device, additional devices are connected with cables to form a “chain.” Terminating the SCSI Bus “chain” is necessary for SCSI devices to work properly. SCSI devices normally come with its termination enabled by jumpers or dip switches. You must disable these termination for devices in between the SCSI chain. Ultra2 devices do not have a termination jumper and must be terminated using a terminator on the SCSI cable. The terminator must always be on the end of the cable which means that you cannot connect a device on the last connector.

### *SCSI ID Jumpers*

All SCSI devices, including this motherboard with onboard SCSI, must have a SCSI identification number that is not in use by any other SCSI device. There are sixteen possible ID numbers, 0 through 15. The SCSI ID serves two purposes:

- It uniquely defines each SCSI device on the bus.
- It determines which device controls the bus when two or more devices try to use it at the same time.

SCSI IDs on one channel do not interfere with the IDs on another channel. You can connect up to 15 SCSI devices to this motherboard. You must set a SCSI ID number (ID 0 to ID 15) for each device. Note that the onboard SCSI chipset is also a SCSI device and will also require a SCSI ID number. SCSI devices vary in how they set the ID number. Some use jumpers, others have some kind of selector switch. Refer to the manual for any device you install for details on how to set its ID number.

### *SCSI ID Priority*

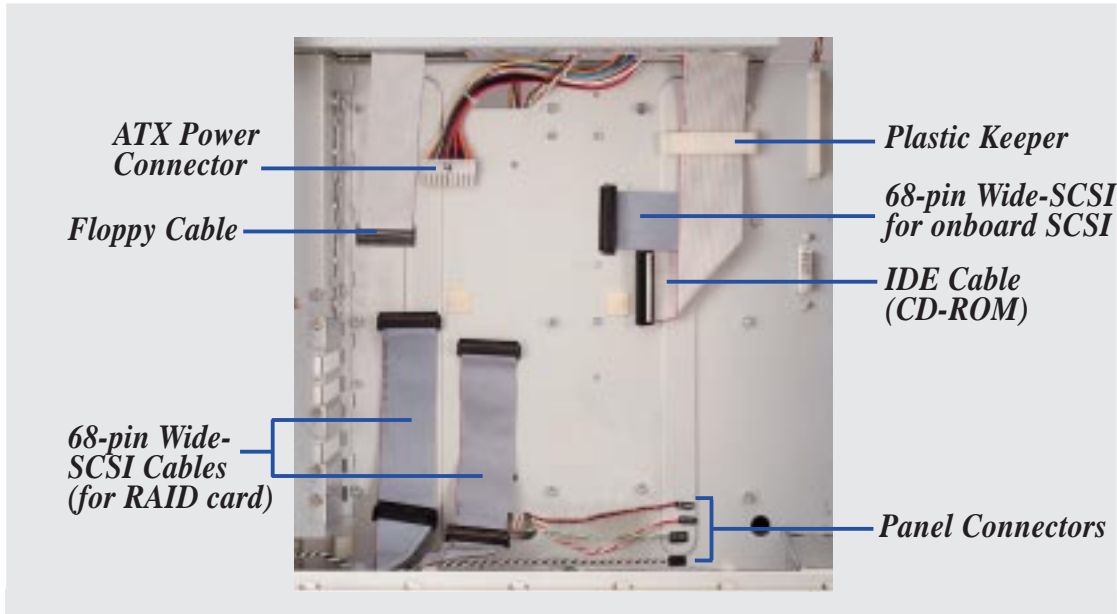
The motherboard has an onboard 16bit single-channel SCSI chipset. SCSI ID 15 has the highest priority, and SCSI ID 0 has the lowest priority.



# II. System Components

## Device Cables

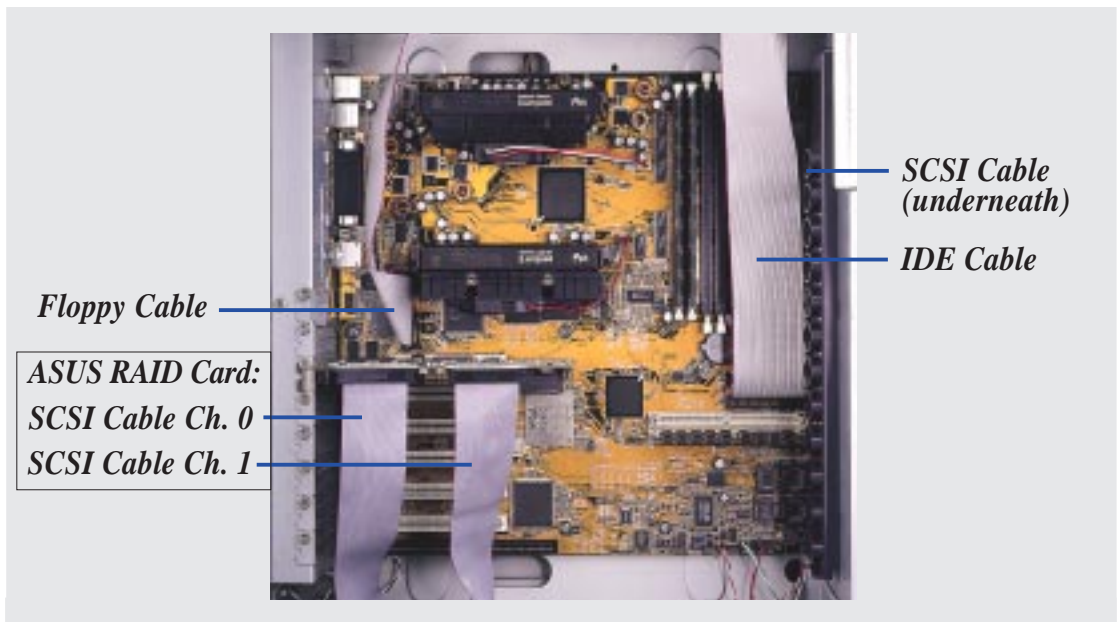
Several cables are used for connecting devices in the server. The following picture points out the name of each cable and its suggested location. Plastic keepers protect the cables from contact with the fans and other devices. Make sure that all cables are properly secured.



*Cables from devices*

## Cable Connections

The cables connect to the motherboard as shown. The P2B-DS includes onboard SCSI with 68-pin and 50-pin SCSI connectors. RAID connections require the ASUS PCI-DA2100A RAID card.

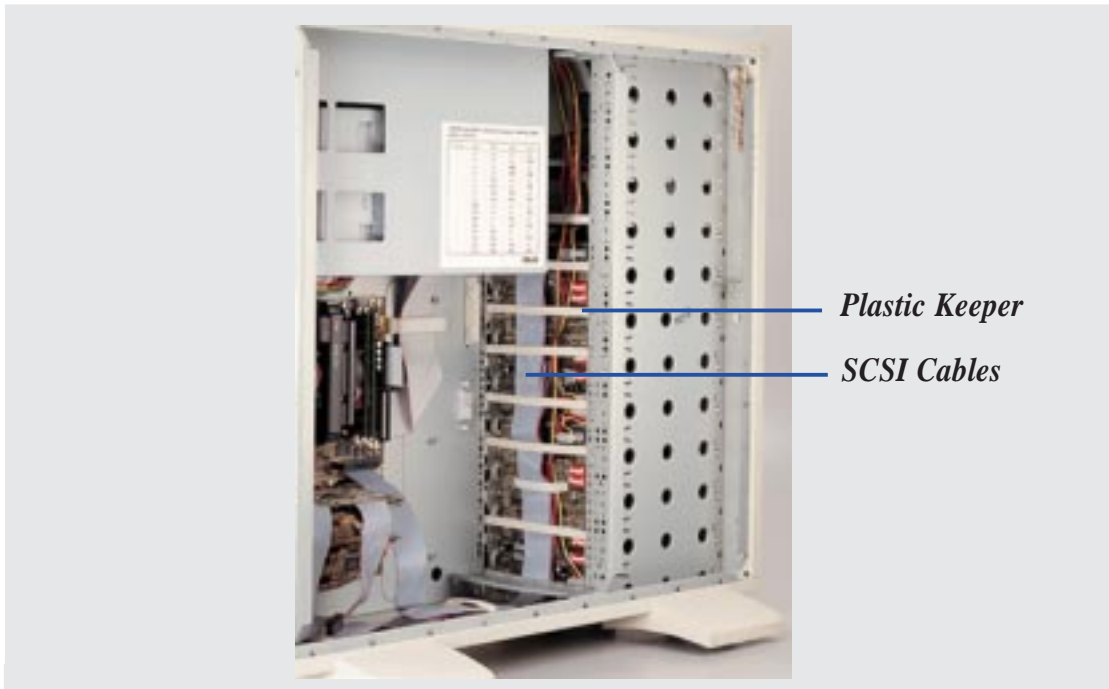


*Motherboard with cables connected*

## II. System Components

### *Device Connections*

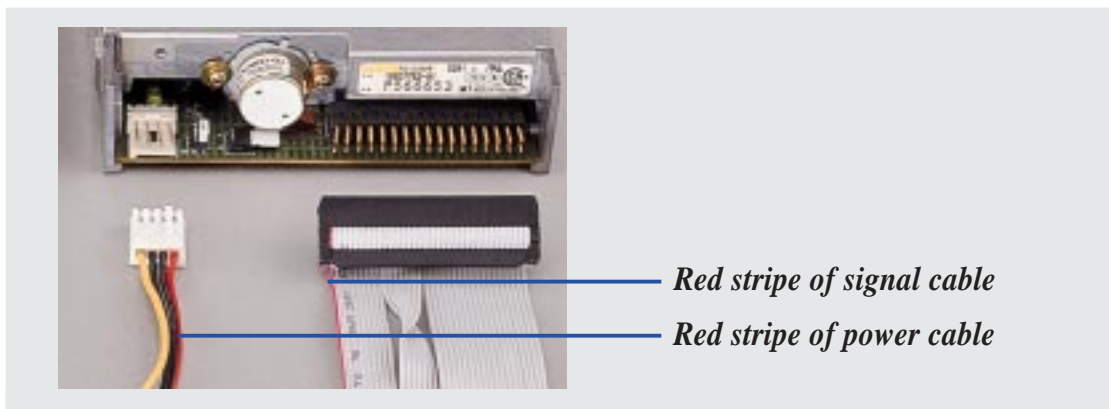
The following picture gives an example of how the server looks with all its cables connected to both standard and optional components.



*Cables connected to devices*

### *Floppy Disk Drive (1.44MB)*

The 1.44MB floppy disk drive requires signal and power connections. The power connection is easy since it only fits one way and a latch is available to secure it when fully inserted. The signal cable is tricky because the cable fits in both orientations as well as shifted one direction or the other. The signal cable also has no latch to determine when full insertion is made. Align the red stripes of the signal and power cables so that they face each other. Carefully insert the connector while visually watching the progress so that proper alignment and insertion is made.



*1.44MB floppy disk drive connections*

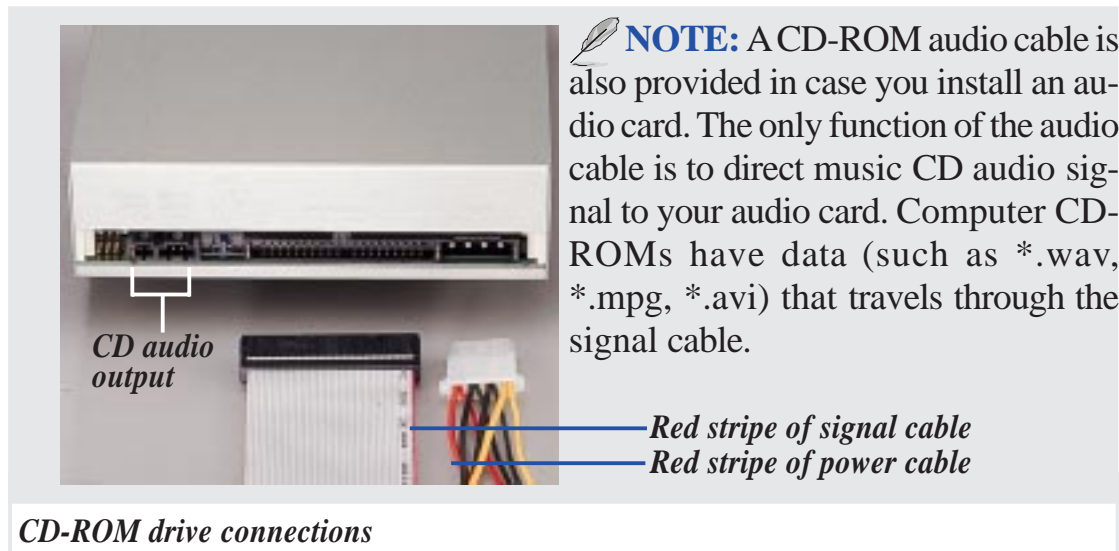
## II. System Components

### *IDE Cabling*

Proper IDE device operation requires that the IDE ribbon cable does not exceed 18 inches. If only one IDE device is used, connect it to the *end* of the cable. Remove unused cables from the motherboard's IDE connector to ensure proper signal strength.

### *CD-ROM Disk Drive (IDE)*

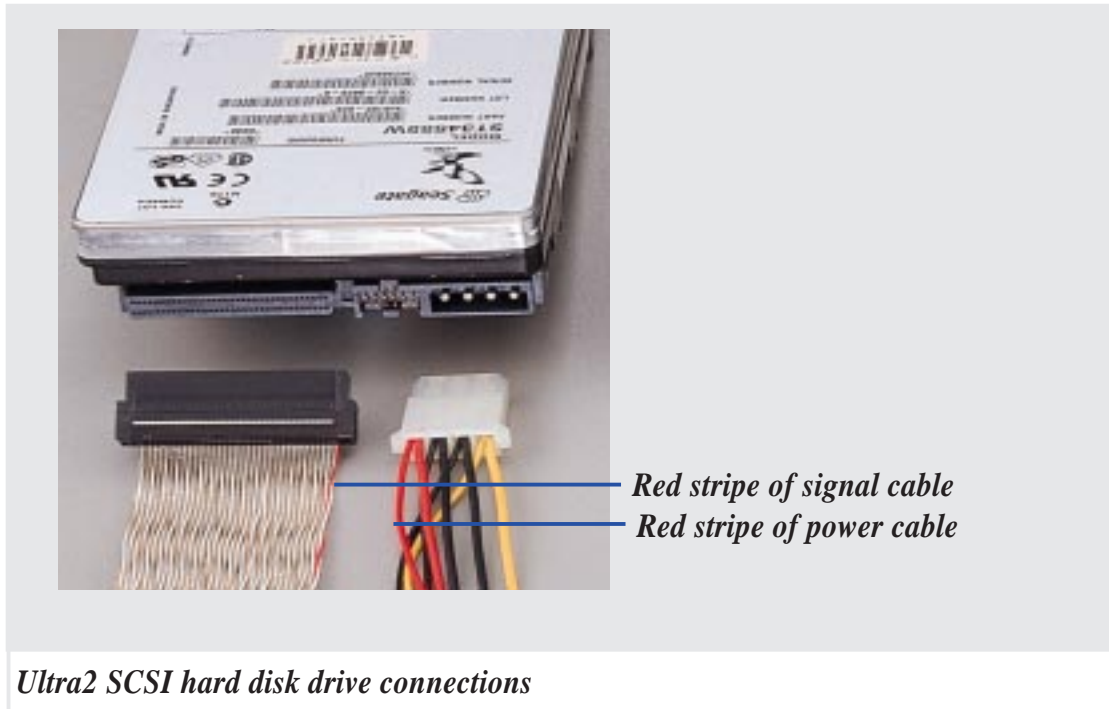
The CD-ROM disk drive mounts only in one of the three fixed device bays and requires signal and power connections like that of IDE hard disk drives. The power and signal cable is straightforward with connectors designed to only fit correctly. The red stripe of the signal and power cables should face each other.



## II. System Components

### *Ultra2 SCSI Disk Drive*

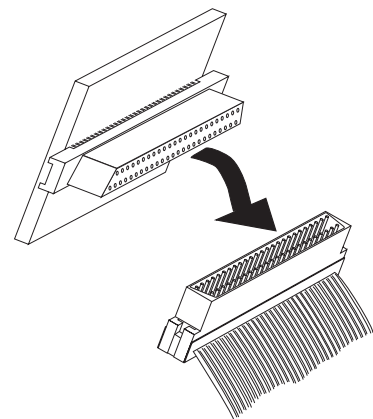
The Ultra2 SCSI disk drive has separate signal and power connections. The power connector is the same as standard hard disk drive power. The signal cable is different. For proper signal stability in Ultra2 speeds, a special twisted ribbon cable must be used. Each pair of wires are twisted for signal shielding like that of high speed (e.g. category 5) LAN cabling.



**IMPORTANT:** You must use Ultra2 SCSI ribbon cables for Ultra2 devices. Ultra2 ribbon cables (may be colored red and white) are similar to wide-SCSI ribbon cables (normally colored gray) but each pair of wire is twisted to reduce signal interference.

### *External Ultra2 SCSI Terminator*

To prevent SCSI signal loss, the provided external SCSI terminator must be used at the end of the 68-pin SCSI cable. 50-pin SCSI cables may also use terminators but usually use termination jumpers on the device itself. Currently Wide-SCSI devices have termination jumpers but Ultra2 devices do not. Some manufacturers ship SCSI devices with the terminator set, others do not. All termination jumpers must be removed along the cable where the external SCSI terminator is used.



# II. System Components



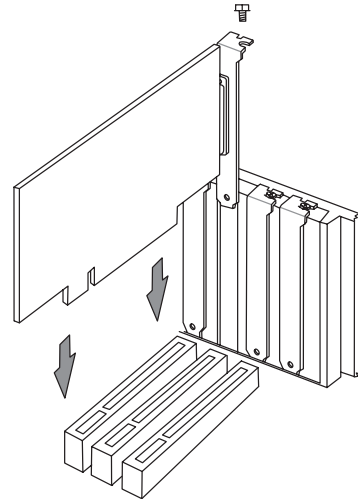
## Expansion Cards

Expansion cards can be easily installed just like any standard PC computer. Up to 4 PCI or 2 ISA (1 slot is shared allowing a maximum of 5 cards at one time) cards can be installed. One AGP slot is also available for a hardware 3D accelerator with an AGP connector.



### Expansion Card Installation Procedure:

1. Follow the static precautions described in the front of this manual.
2. Switch OFF your system and all peripheral devices and remove the main power cord.
3. Remove the side panel to the chassis.
4. Find an unused expansion slot on the motherboard and unscrew the metal cover plate from the slot and put the screw to one side.
5. Ensure the jumpers (if any) are correctly set on your expansion card
6. Align the card's connector with the expansion slot on the motherboard and gently lower and push the card into the free slot.
7. Secure the card to the expansion slot with the screw you removed from the metal plate.
8. Attach cables or wires if necessary.
9. Reinstall the side panel if no other work is needed inside the chassis.



## II. System Components

### Power Supply

This server has a special redundant power supply with specifications to surpass this server's requirements. A clearly marked label gives detailed specifications of the power supply. A power switch is not provided therefore it is necessary to remove the power cord before opening the side panel in order to shut off the standby power. With the power cord removed, you can ensure there are no voltages which can cause shorts while installing or removing internal components.



**CAUTION:** Before turning ON your server for the first time, set the power supply's voltage. Some products may have auto voltage switching to accommodate 220V-240V or 110-120V but this power supply must be set manually. The factory default should be on 230V to accommodate the higher voltage but it is safer to visually inspect the switch yourself in case it is not. Using the power modules set on 115V in 230V environments may cause damage to the power modules.

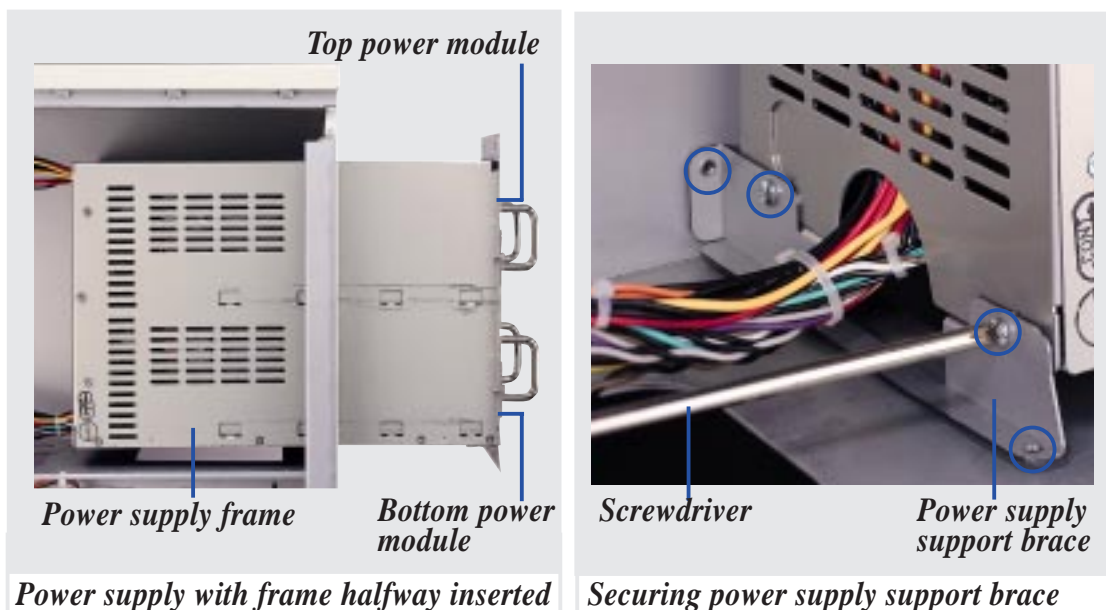


**IMPORTANT:** For countries using 110V-120V, you must slide the switch to 115V or else power up is not possible (but no damage will occur).



### Power Supply Mounting

The redundant power supply is swappable within its own frame. Two screws secure the power supply in the inserted position. The entire frame can also be unscrewed for servicing if necessary. A support brace must be used to support the frame under the inner edge. The support brace can only be secured after the power supply frame is inserted and must be removed before the power supply frame is removed from the chassis. There are four screws securing the power supply support brace as circled below.




## II. System Components

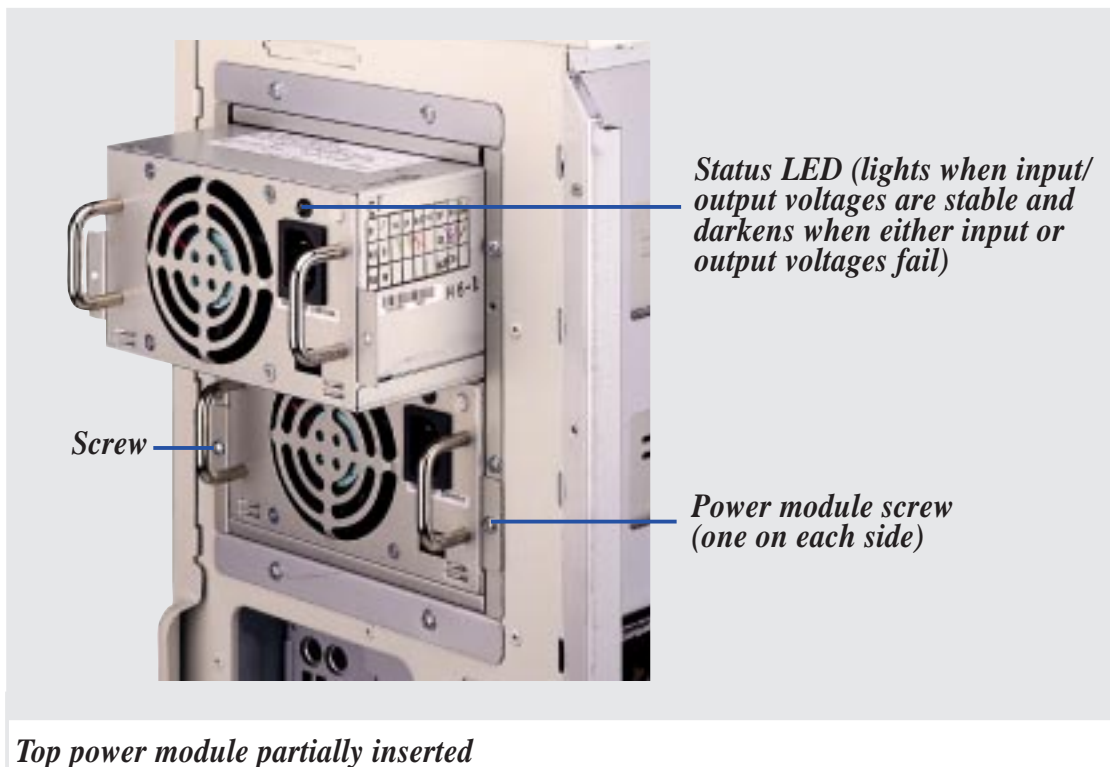
### *Power Module Rating*

The redundant power supply consist of one frame and two identical ATX power modules. The power supply must be turned on or off through an ATX power switch connected to the motherboard's panel connector. The power modules are rated at 400W each and have passive current sharing on all outputs. Each power module supplies up to 400W to share the load but do not provide 800W combined. If one power module fails, 400W load is supported using one power module.

### *Power Module Failure*

If any of the power modules fail to provide a voltage on any of its outputs, an audible alarm (located in the frame) will sound and the failed power module's LED will turn OFF. The power module's status LED lights when both input and output voltages are stable and darkens if either the input or output voltages fail. If the alarm sounds, perform the following steps:

-  1. Remove the power cord to the failed power module (with dark LED).
2. Remove the two screws and slide the failed power module out. The alarm should stop. If not, there may be a problem with the other module or with the redundant power supply frame (very unlikely).
3. Reinsert the failed power module and plug in the AC cord to confirm.
4. If the alarm sounds again, remove the failed power module and replace it with a good one as soon as possible.



# III. Power Information

## Starting the Server

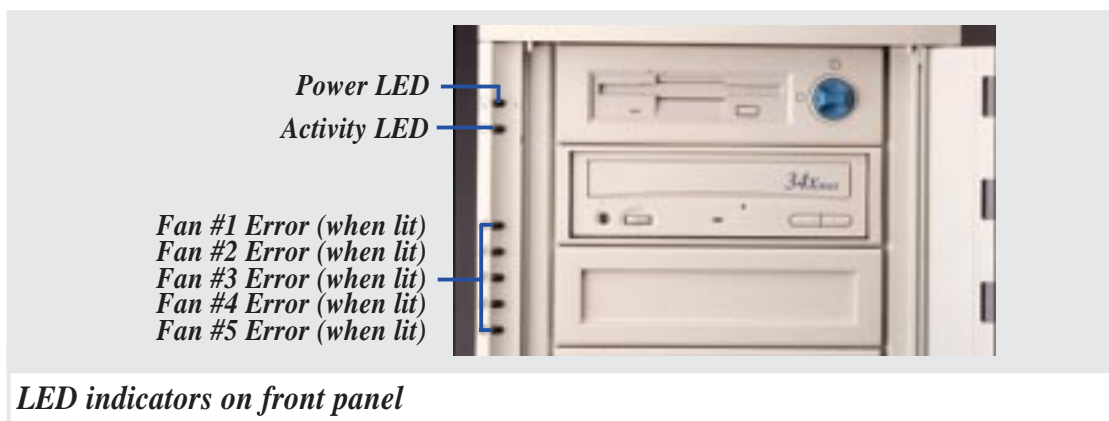
Turn ON the server by turning the power knob clockwise and pushing inwards momentarily. The power button will snap back when released because ATX power systems have an electrical ON/OFF switch unlike AT systems which require a permanent ON or OFF position. If the Power On LED does not light, make sure the power cord is connected to the system unit and to a working grounded outlet.



When booting your server for the first time, hold the “Delete” key and enter BIOS setup in order to make settings. ISA cards requires that you set “IRQ XX Used by ISA : Yes” in BIOS PNP AND PCI SETUP in order for that IRQ to be reserved for your ISA expansion card. You need to set “Boot Sequence : A, C” in BIOS FEATURES SETUP in order to boot from a floppy diskette to setup your hard disk. Insert a bootable floppy diskette and select “Save & Exit Setup” from the BIOS main menu. Once your server has properly booted, an “A:\>” prompt will appear. Use the boot diskettes provided with the server operating system or create your own. If you are planning to use RAID on your server, you need to install a RAID card, such as the ASUS PCI-DA2100A and then run the RAID setup program from a floppy diskette. Reboot your server with the operating system boot disk in order to install drivers for your devices (such as CD-ROM and SCSI devices) and install your server operating system. You may be prompted for manufacturer supplied driver diskettes for each device on your server if they are not included in the operating system setup drivers.

## LED Indicators

The LED indicators are located on the top-left edge of the front panel. The Power LED lights when the motherboard receives power from the power supply. Activity LED lights when there is activity from IDE or SCSI devices connected to the motherboard. Fan #1-5 lights if the corresponding fan stops turning.





# III. Appendix

## SCSI Cable Limits

SCSI cables have a limit to the length that it may have. Exceeding the length may cause problems mounting or using any one of the SCSI devices.



**CAUTION:** Exceeding the SCSI cable limits may cause unreliable data transfers even if all the devices are mounted properly.



### NOTES:

- Narrow refers to 50 pin and Wide refers to 68 pin. Don't get confused by the width of the connector or cable.
- The SCSI ID for devices on one connector cannot be the same as the SCSI ID for devices on the other connectors. None of the devices on any connector can use ID7, which is reserved for the SCSI controller.
- A maximum of **15** devices may be connected to the motherboard (three connectors) at one time. The following "Max Devices" are for individual connectors and do not take into account other SCSI devices.

<u>Cable Limits</u>	<u>Max Data Transfer Rates</u>	<u>Max Devices</u>
1) 12m (29.4ft)	Ultra2-SCSI (68 pin 80MB/Sec)	15
2) 3m - 1.5m	Wide Ultra-SCSI (68 pin 40MB/Sec)	4 - 8
3) 3m (9.8ft)	Wide-SCSI (68 pin 20MB/Sec)	15
4) 3m - 1.5m	Narrow Ultra-SCSI (50 pin 20MB/Sec)	4 - 7
5) 3m (9.8ft)	Narrow Fast-SCSI (50 pin 10MB/Sec)	7



### Notes for the above chart:

- 1) A total of **15** "Ultra2-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID15) may be connected to the 68-pin Ultra2 connector on the motherboard.  
**NOTE:** If connecting Fast/Ultra devices with Ultra2 devices on the Ultra2 connector, the entire SCSI bus will be limited to the Ultra SCSI conditions listed above. Mixing SCSI devices is highly not recommended.
- 2) A total of **8** "Wide Ultra-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID15) may be connected to the 68-pin Wide connector if using a 1.5m (4.9ft) cable, but only **4** "Wide Ultra-SCSI" devices if using a 3m (9.89ft) cable. Ultra-SCSI technology is unstable over long lengths, therefore stability will depend on they quality of your cable and devices.
- 3) A total of **15** "Wide-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID15) may be connected to the 68-pin Wide connector.
- 4) A total of **7** "Narrow Ultra-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID6) may be connected to the 50-pin Narrow connector when using 1.5m (4.9ft) cable but only 4 devices when using 3m (9.8ft) cable. Ultra-SCSI technology is unstable over long lengths, therefore stability will depend on the quality of your cable and devices.
- 5) A total of **7** "Narrow Fast SCSI" devices (ID0-ID7) may be connected to the 50-pin Narrow connector.

# III. Appendix

## Power Supply Information

### Input Voltage

<u>Range</u>	<u>Min (V)</u>	<u>Nom (V)</u>	<u>Max (V)</u>
Range 1	90	120	132
Range 2	180	230	264

### Input Current

<u>Input Voltage</u>	<u>Max In Cur.</u>	<u>Max Inrush Cur.</u>
Range 1	10A	100Ap-p
Range 2	5A	200Ap-p

### Output Current Capacity

<u>Output</u>	<u>Nom Out (Vdc)</u>	<u>Min (A)</u>	<u>Max (A)</u>
1	3.3V	0	30*
2	5.0V	3.0	40*
3	12.0V	0.5	15
4	-5.0V	0	0.5
5	-12.0V	0	0.5

\* Total output power for 3.3V and 5V combined shall be 210W

### Output Voltage Regulation, Ripple, and Noise

<u>Output</u>	<u>Output Voltage Limits (Vdc)</u>			<u>Ripple/Noise</u>
	<u>Min</u>	<u>Nom</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
1	3.17V	3.30V	3.46V	50mVp-p
2	4.80V	5.00V	5.25V	50mVp-p
3	11.40V	12.00V	12.60V	120mVp-p
4	-4.75V	-5.00V	-5.25V	120mVp-p
5	-11.40V	-12.00V	-12.60V	120mVp-p

## Regulatory Information

### Safety

The power system meets all applicable clauses for UL 1950 2nd edition without D3 deviations. The power system passes all tests for CUL and TUV safety.

### EMI

The power system, operating with resistive load, meets FCC class B and CISPR 22 class B conducted limits.

### III. Appendix

Power Supply Requirement Calculation Table

Item	Volts	Amp	x	Qty.	=	Total Amp	Watts (5V)	Watts (12V)
Total Motherboard Power							209.55	3.6
Hard Drive	5.0V	1.3	x		=			
	12V	1.5	x		=			
CD-ROM	5.0V		x		=			
	12V		x		=			
Tape Drive	5.0V		x		=			
	12V		x		=			
Floppy Drive	5.0V		x		=			
	12V		x		=			
System Fans	5.0V		x		=			
	12V	0.3	x		=	0.6		7.2
Other	3.3V		x		=			
	5.0V		x		=			
	12V		x		=			
<b>Total Power</b>								

III. Appendix  
Power Requirement

# III. Appendix

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## Glossary

### **Byte (Binary Term)**

One byte is a group of eight contiguous bits. A byte is used to represent a single alphanumeric character, punctuation mark, or other symbol.

### **CHKDSK (Check Disk)**

An MS-DOS command that gives you information such as disk space, files, and directories on your hard disk drive.

### **COM Port**

COM is a logical device name used to designate the computer serial ports. Pointing devices, modems, and infrared modules can be connected to COM ports. Each COM port is configured to use a different IRQ and address assignment.

### **CPU (Central Processing Unit)**

The CPU, sometimes called “Processor,” actually functions as the “brain” of the computer. It interprets and executes program commands and processes all the data stored in memory. Currently, there are socket 7, slot 1, and slot 2 CPUs. Intel Pentium Processors fit on socket 7, Intel Pentium II fit on slot 1, and Intel Xeon fit on slot 2.

### **FDISK (Fixed Disk Setup Program)**

An MS-DOS program used to partition the hard disk drive. FDISK is required to setup a new non-RAID hard disk drive before formatting and installing an operating system.

### **IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics)**

IDE devices integrate the drive control circuitry directly on the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card (in the case for SCSI devices). UltraDMA/33 IDE devices can achieve up to 33MB/Sec transfer.

### **LPT Port (Line Printer Port)**

Logical device name reserved by DOS for computer parallel ports. Each LPT port is configured to use a different IRQ and address assignment.

### **PCI Bus (Peripheral Component Interconnect Local Bus)**

PCI bus is a specification that defines a 32-bit data bus interface. PCI is a standard widely used by expansion card manufacturers.

# III. Appendix

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## **Peripherals**

Peripherals are components on the outside of the computer such as a monitor, printer, keyboard, or mouse. Peripherals are attached to the computer via I/O ports. Peripheral devices allow your computer to perform an almost limitless variety of specialized tasks.

## **POST (Power On Self Test)**

When you turn on the computer, it will first run through the POST, a series of software-controlled diagnostic tests. The POST checks system memory, the motherboard circuitry, the display, the keyboard, the diskette drive, CPU, and other I/O devices.

## **PS/2 Port**

PS/2 ports are based on IBM's Micro Channel Architecture. This type of architecture transfers data through a 16-bit or 32-bit bus. A PS/2 mouse and/or keyboard may be used on ATX motherboards.

## **RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks)**

RAID can be set up to provide mirroring (for fault tolerance), parity (for data guarding), or striping (for data distribution over several drives for increased performance). A RAID card is required to setup a RAID system.

## **RAM (Random Access Memory)**

There are several different types of RAM such as DRAM (Dynamic RAM), EDO DRAM (Extended Data Out DRAM), SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM).

## **ROM (Read Only Memory)**

ROM is nonvolatile memory used to store permanent programs (called firmware) used in certain computer components. Flash ROM (or EEPROM) can be reprogrammed with new programs (or BIOS).

## **SCSI (Small Computer System Interface)**

High speed parallel interface defined by the X3T9.2 committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for connecting many peripheral devices.

## **UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply)**

A battery system that can provide power to an electronic device or computer when power fails in the building. A passive UPS only provides power. An active UPS provides power conditioning that offers protection against transient power conditions and short-term power outages.

# III. Appendix

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